AMATEUR OARSMEN.

A Review of the Rowing Season of 1875.

UNIVERSITY MEN AND AMATEURS.

The College, International and National Regattas.

STYLES OF ROWING

The aquatic season of 1875 is fast drawing to a close the great regattas are over and nothing but the rowing of a few match races by prominent and energetic clubs remains to bring the term to a conclusion. On the whole the present has proven to be the most successful leason in the history of American boating. Better fowing has never been shown. A greater improvement in style and more thorough acquaintance with the true principles of oarsmanship have been exhibited than in any previous period in the boating experience of the oarsmen of this country. There have been a few renuine surprises.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTAL

The victory of Cornell in the University regatta was not so much a matter of surprise to those who, devoid of prejudice and partisanship regarded rowing from an anhiassed standpoint, as it was to those who regarded Harvard or Yale as the real possessors of the correct principles of rowing and almost certain victors in the aniversity contest of the year.

How many persons, this time last year and in the party part of this, were there who looked to Yale, with her famous Cook as captain and stroke, to carry off the victory of 1875? "It is Yale's year," said some, and faith in Cook's ability to reach the goal his ambition timed at was general. Harvard, also, was determined to secure victory, and by doing so be able to make good a claim which some of the more ardent admirers of the magenta put forward, "that Harvard would have won the race of '74 but for 'the foul' which helped Columbia to cross the line first." The time made by Columbia in that famous race is sufficiently good to show that even if the contest had been rowed from start to finish, without "foul" or "fluke," Columbia would not have been far from the line when the first boat crossed if the blue and white wer not the first to show the way. This year Columbia wed up again-not the winner, it is true, but danger susly close on the victor. Cornell's victory, as before stated, was not a great surprise. If ever a crew worked carefully, conscientiously, and with a firm determina-tion to do their best and leave nothing to chance, these students of Cayuga did so, and they did their preliminary with cheerful hearts and good spirits. worked together like one man. They were well disciplined, and acknowledged with cheerfulness the au. thority of the man who had the right to command. It is not always so in a boat's crew, but it was in the Cornell boat before the race, and when the great day came these men of Cayuga Lake rowed out from under the shadows of Snake Hill not to return to it again but as the champions over all the crews of the American universities engaged in the College regatta of '75,

THE AMATEURS' BEGATTAS. The discussions and comments about the college regatta had scarcely subsided ere the rumors of preparation for the international regatta of amateur oarsmen began to spread. Few considered that the chances were that the Saratoga people had almost resolved not to have a fall meeting, and but for the exertions of a few-a very few-members of the Saratoga Rowing Association there would have been none. As it was so little interest was evinced in the crews that came there to row that it will require a good deal of persuasion to bring some of the best crews there again unless there s a change in the management of affairs. The best crews of the country were on hand, however. The Beaverwycks, of Albany, were there, with their reputafion of last year to sustain, and with a crew nothing inferior to that of twelve months ago; the Mutuals, of the same city, the rivals of the Beaverwycks, and as fine a looking lot of men as one need wish to see; then came the Argonautas, plucky, self-reliant, determined to win if they could, but equally prepared to abide by the decisive results of an honorable defeat. Whether they came out of the regattas at Saratoga and Troy as conquerors or conguered it was the determination of the crew, a month before either regatta, not to row again this season. On the ground they refused one or two challenges before the Saratoga and Troy events. The Buffalo crew were also there, and a better crew to-day it would be difficult to get together. The "little Duchesnes," as they

aiso there, and a better crew to-day it would be difficult to get together. The "little Duchesnes," as they were formerly called by many, were there to battle for the honor of Pennsylvania, and the Atalanta's the University four, whom most people considered were to bring up the rear of the six competing boats instead of leading the van, had also entered the lists.

SARATOGA LAKE.

Before the race that gave victory to the Atalantas they had confidence in their ability. It was impossible to say why or how such an idea prevailed. John Eustis, as stroke of the Westeyan six, had proven himself agood oarsman, and John Guster, stroke of the Williams' six, was has equal in every respect. Rodgers, No. 2 in the crew, wag a powerful man, and for a large man was singularly easy and free in his movements in the boat. Moreover, he was a good oarsman. Downs, the boat, as the experience of every race he has rowed in has since shown. Yet, although the Atalanta Club had labored hard to get this crew together, when it succeeded and had the men in the boat in training on the Hariem, and subsequently at practice on Saratoga Lake, they had so little confidence in the four and so mean an idea of their ability that the crew rowed and won as handsome a victory as men ever achieved without an ancouraging word or a friendly greeting from the members of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, are not the most of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, are not the members of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, are not the measurement of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, are not the members of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, are not the members of the club for the honor of whose colors and flag they gave their passing superior strength, such as the capanita strength, Not s

an idea of their ability that the crew rowed and won as handsome a victory as men ever achieved without an encouraging word or a friendly greeting from the members of the club for the benor of whose colors and flag they gave their best strength. Not so with any other crew on that lake. The Albany men poured in in thousands to see their famous Beaverwycks and favorite Mutuals do their best. Buffalo stood to its dauntless crew, which, under more favorable circumstances, might have won the race.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE REEN.

When the fours were started the Argonautas, the Buffaloes and Duchesnes were side by side in the order named. The Argonautas had the outside position. The race was not one-third rowed when the Duchesnes began to crowd over on the Buffaloes; so much so, that the referee found it necessary to warn them to "look out," "keep off." They obeyed, but again fell into the same error, and were again warned off by the referee. At this time there was little or no difference in the boats, "it was nobody's race yet," and the stakeboats were nearly reached. The interference of the Duchesne, whether intentional or not, had caused the Buffalo crew no noe occasion to aimost stop rowing for fear of a foul, seriously interfered with their work and caused much irregularity in their rowing. They were also forced over somewhat into the Argonauta's water. All things considered, it was a detriment and a drawback to both the Duchesnes and the Buffaloes—the one for its bad steering, the other for the effects which that bad steering produced. Had the Duchesnes rowed a straight course and the Buffaloes not been interfered with the results of the race might have been different. As it was, the Buffaloes beat the Duchesnes, the famous Beaverwycks the Argonautas and Mutuals, and were only a length and a half clear water behind the winning boat.

REAVERWYCKS AND ARGONAUTAS.

Great surprise was manifested because of the positions these two famous crews had in the race. The Albany crew were in as good condition physically as increased

TROY. On the Laureate course furing the race, and the Argonautas suffered vist. Victory had once more perched upon ers of the old Atalantas and this time Atalantas. members had travelled all the way from New York to see their colors go to the front. Every crew the Malantas had rowed against and beaten candidy ad-mitted defeat. The Argonautas particularly acknowlougod they had been beaten fairly and squarely on two separate trials. It would have been well had the vic-tors rested on their laurels here,

Argonautas on their own water the victors of Saratoga and Troy, in the Laureate boat house, issued their challenge to the defeated Argonautas, who had announced before both regattas that whether defeated or victorious the crew would not row again this season. The challenge was ill-timed and out of place. It was the victor challenging the vanquished—even with the latter openly admitting defeat. What was to be gained by another victory over a prostrate foe? Beaten as they were, the Argonautas took up the challenge almost forced upon them; yet thoroughly appreciating the spirit in which it was offered and the intended humiliation in their own waters. They saw, however, that they had everything to gain in case of victory and nothing to lose even if they were again beaten, and they also saw that victory to them robbed the Atalantas of all the grand prestige of Saratoga and Troy and made them the conquerors of the conquerors—in fact, the champion four of the United States, kliered had to go away, and not quite a week was allowed them to prepare for a contest with four men in such maguificent condition as the Atalanta crew were, and with the flush of success still hot upon them.

THE RACE OF THE SEASON.

The day of the race came round, and both crews met on the Kill Yon Kull. The Atalantas felt confident—over confident—the Argonautas self-reliant and hopeful. The river was crowded with craft, black with spectators. It was the race of the year. Nine-tenths of those present believed the Atalantas, to use a common phrase, had a "dead sure thing." The difference in the crews was most marked. The Atalantas were great, able, powerful men, all except the bow, who, though smaller than the others, had proved himself good and true ou more than one occassion. The boats were started, and never did eight men row a more game or plucky race. From start to finish it was a struggle all the way. There was much to admir in both boats. With the Atalantas there was strength, muscle, terrible tearing work, lacking style and requirity of mo

champions of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST.

All who witnessed the race pronounced it the best they had ever seen. The time in which it was rowed proves that it was fast, and the losers were but a few seconds behind the successful crew. In face of these facts it is to be regretted that the chagrin of honorable defeat should make some of the unsuccessful cres impute their loss in the race to a lack of work on the part of one of their number. Brave men are as magnanimous

seconds behind the successful crew. In face of these facts it is to be regretted that the chagrin of honorable defeat should make some of the unsuccessful cnes impute their loss in the race to a lack of work on the part of one of their number. Brave men are as magnanimous in their acknowledgments as they are in their acts, and when worsted in honorable competition freely admit it. Responsibility for failure is assumed by all, not thrown upon any oue, as has been the case in this instance. The Atalanta four were outrowed from the beginning, with every man in the Atalanta boat doing his full share of the work allotted to him, and the imputation that one member of that crew failed to do his full share of the work is as unmanly as it is unfair and contradicted by the time made and the work done in the race by the side prenounced weakest, but which was strong enough to not only keep that side of the boat up, but occasionally to give apparent evidence of strength in the way they pulled the other side round

Strokes—Forrigh and Domestic.

At the beginning of the season there was a great deal of talk about strokes, particularly the so-called "English stroke." Cook, of Yale, who went abroad to learn it, was going to prove its effectiveness and good qualities. As was most natural to expect, there were quite a number of English admirers, and they took up the notion that the foreign style was "the correct hing." It was rowed on the Harlem to the amusement of every rowing man. There was a jerk at the oar, a bob of the head and a slow recover, and that was "the humor of it." How any such rowing was ever going to win no one could well make out. The New York Rowing Club tried it and got well beaten in the trial by the Athletic four, who pulled a pretty stroke with little power and no reach. In the University race the rowing of Yale was perhaps the most finished in the contest, but Cook and his men were beaten even before the starter got them away. Cook, it is claimed, pulled the English stroke, or a modification of it, but so them, and it is owing to the harmony and accord exist-ing between all in the boat that much of their success may be attributed. Unless perfect harmony exists in a boat's crew not a great deal may be expected from it as

IRA A. PAINE'S LAST SHOT.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-With the view of finally closing a discussion which has ceased to be interesting, I beg to inform Mr. Bogar dus that I am ready to meet him at Baltimore, in ac cordance with my original challenge, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side. If he can flourish large amounts such as he names, it will, of course, be easy for him to make the necessary deposit forthwith with Wilker' Spirit for the necessary deposit forthwith with Wilker' Spirit for the smaller sum. It is an easy matter to arrange the details after this is done. I am willing to divide the gate money, should there be any, and supply the birds free. My experience with Mr. Bogardus leads me to demand his deposit first of the half of either of the above named sums. As to the stake he mentions in his last communication, he knows better than any one that he could not (and would not if he could) risk \$2,000. If he cannot accept a reasonable challenge let him cease to boast of being the "champion wing shot of the world." His fairly won championship of this country I have not questioned. I offered to meet him here. This he refused as a match. I repeated my proposition. He then wasted to go game shooting on the prairie. No sooner did I offer a straightforward challenge than he went off into long dissertations and made an impossible proposition in reference to going to Flestwood Park. I still kept to my challenge, and now he wants to shift proposition in reference to going to Fleetwood Park. It still kept to my challenge, and now he wants to shift again. He wants \$2,000 and gate money. Now, sir, let him irret accept my challenge, put up his deposit, beat me and then introduce his live friends from Illinois. After he has beaten me it will be time chough to mar-

After to has beaten inc twin be since enough to marshal in the Western troupe.

In my interview I stated that Mr. Jaffray was one of the best shots in this country. When here Mr. Wallace and other gentlemen of the Hurlingham Club gave him four yards and a beating. I will name one or two annature gentlemen, pupils of mine, that he cannot give the same odds, for \$500 a side, and shoot at Baltimore at the time of the other matches. I know some eparate trials. It would have been well find the vic-ous rested on their laurels here,
ATALANTAS AND ARGONAUTAS.

Flushed with success and determined to whip the

Flushed with success and determined to whip the

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Many Branches in Which American | The Papal Press and the Irish Exhibitors Are Behindhand.

A MATTER FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. A FIGHT WITH ROME.

Metallurgical Products, Ceramics, Glassware and Woven and Textile Fabrics Unrepresented.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1875. Some time since the HERALD called attention to the fact that while the foreign exhibitors to the International Exhibition, especially those in Great Britain, American manufacturers and producers, in many branches of industry, were far behind. This state of affairs still continues, and if the subject is ignored by the State Centennial Commissions and the press gen ger that in many departments of manufacture the United States will make a most deplorable showing, and the flasco of Vienna may be repeated. If this lack of representation in certain classes of goods were unavoidable, if it were because American manufacturers do not make them, there might be reason for regret, but not for complaint; but when it exists only because of a lack of enterprise or patriotism on the part of those engaged in these industries and a failure to urge the matter to their attention by the State Centennial Commis sions or others, then it is the province of the leading journals of the country to call serious attention to the matter.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES NOT REPRESENTED. In all the metallurgical products, the manufacture forms of metals, and in ceramics, glassware and the great varieties of textile fabrics, the applications from this country that have been received at the offices o the Commission are very few and far between. Scarcely any of the American factories of important materials have from, while those in Europe have declared exhibit, and themselves anxious to sent in their applications for space promptly and in great numbers. If the great Exhibition is allowed to open with these important products poorly represented or not represented at all from our own country it would be a matter of national regret when too late to and France are so anxious, from motives of self-in terest, to exhibit the extent, variety and excellence of especially from the arrangement for allotting space to the different governments, which will bring the four great competing countries, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, in close juxtaposition, almost side by side.

Time is growing short, and the importance of the question cannot be overestimated. For the purpose of enabling one to realize the great number of classes of goods that have not yet been offered for exhibition the goods that have not yet cere first to be stated the following list is worthy of careful consideration. It comprises the classes in the departments of metallurgy and manufactures, under the divisions of metallurgical products, ceramics, glass, woven and silk goods, according to the system of classification adopted by the Commission, from which it is taken.

cording to the system of classification adopted by the Commission, from which it is taken.

Precious metals, from and steel in the pig, ingot, bar, plates and sheets, with specimens of slags, fluxes, residues and products of working; copper in ingots, bars and rolled, with specimens illustrating its various stages of production; lead, zmc, antimony and other metals, the result of extractive processes; alloys used as materials, brass, nickel, silver, solder, &c.

CREAMICS, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, STC.

Bricks, drain-tiles, terra cotta and architectural pottery; fire-clay goods, crucibles, pots, furnaces; chemical stoneware; tiles, plain, enamelled, encaustic, geometric tiles and mosaic. Tiles for pavements and for roofing, &c.; porcelain for purposes of construction; hardware trimmings, &c.; stone china for chemists, druggists, &c. earthonware, stoneware, fatence, &c.; majolica and Palissy ware; biscuitware, Parlan, &c.; porcelain for table and toilet use and for decoration.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

porcelain for table and totlet use and for decoration.

Glass used in construction and for mirrors; window glass of various grades of quality and of size; plate glass, hammered and ground or polished; malleable glass; chemical and pharmaceutical glassware, viais, bottles, &c.; table and decorative glassware, viais, bottles, &c.; table and decorative glassware, viais, bottles, &c.; table and decorative glassware, wool. AND MIXTURES OF WOOL.

Card WOOl fabrics—yarns, broadcloth, doeskins, fancy cassimeres, iannets—plain flannets, domestics, opera and fancy; blankets, robes and shawis; combined wool fabrics—worsteds, yarns, dress goods for women's wear, delaines, serges, poplins, merinoes; carpets, rugs.

word habits—worseds, yalls, dress goods or worden as wear, delaines, serges, poplins, merinoes; carpets, rags, etc.—Brussels, Meltou, tapestry, tapestry Brussels, Axminster, Venitian, ingrain, felted carpetings druggets, rags, &c.; hair—alpaca, goats' hair, comels' hair and other fabrics, mixed or unmixed with wool; printed or embossed woollen cloths, table covers and patent vel-

Cotton yarns and fabrics, bleached and unbleached—cotton sheeting and shrring plain and twilled, cotton canvas and duck; dyed cotton fabrics, exclusive of calicoes, cotton prints and calicoes, including handker-chiefs, scarfs, &c.; linen and other vegetable fabrics, uncolored or dyed; floor olicloths and other painted and enameled tissues, and imitation of leather, with a woven base. SILK AND SILK PARKICS.

Cocons and raw silk as recied from the cocoons, thrown or twisted silks in the gum; thrown or twisted silks, colled off or dyed, in hanks, skeins or spools; spun silk yarns and fabrics and the maternals from which they are made; plain woven silks, lutestrings, sarsnets, satins, serges, foulards, tissues for hats and inillinery porposes, &c.; figured silk piece goods, woven or printed, upholstery, silks, &c.; crapes, velvots, gauzes, cravats, handkerchiefs, hosiery, knit goods, laces, scarfs, ties, veils, all descriptions of cut and made up silks; ribbons, plain, fancy and velvet; bindings, braids, cords, galioons, ladies' dress trimmings, upholsterors', tailors', military and miscellaneous trimmings.

AMERICAN APPLICATIONS.

plain, fancy and velvet; bindings, braids, cords, galioons, ladies' dress trimmings, upholsterers', tailors', military and miscellaneous trimmings.

AMERICAN APPLICATIONS.

In other branches than those given above, the applications from American exhibitors have been abundant enough, especially in the classes of furniture and cabinetware of various kinds, stoves, ranges, hardware and clothing. The space set apart for American exhibitors is about 160,000 square feet, and applications more than enough to twice fill this space have been received, many of which will be declined, so as to allot room for the other classes not well represented. No space has yet been allotted to any applicants, but it is probable that Mr. Henry Pettit, who has charge of this department, will begin making the assignments very soon, when public notifications will be issued fixing upon a date in the future upon which the last applications will be admitted. As the list stands at present Pennsylvania has filed many more requests for space than any other State. Next comes New Jersey, which is taking more interest in Centennial matters than any other State but this. New York is next, but her work is small in comparison with her wealth and extent of manufactures. New England is doing well in this matter, and the West is exceedingly alert. But from the Southern States the applications have been meagre, the reasons for which are more of them pecuniary than political, it is hoped.

MRAT MR. WELSH SAYS.

In a speech before the Virginia editors who visited the Centennial grounds day before yesterday Hon. John Welsh, the Presedent of the Board of Finance, hinted at the matter rather delicately. He said:—

They had met with many disappointments, but they had gone on with the conviction that the day must come when the people of this great country would come to their support with that interest which they were justified in expecting. As things now stood, they were becoming more and more encurraged every day, and he could not help feeling that be and the

exhibit

He hoped that every one present would carry home with
him the determination that he would do like best to have his
brane would go to have his
true method of arousing a deep interest in the celebration;
and he heped, also, that the gentlemen from Virginia would
remember that one of the principal objects of the celebration
was to bring the people of the various sections together and
make them respect and love each other. (Applause.)

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Coroner Croker was yesterday called to take the antemortem statement of Mrs. Elizabeth Burrows, a young married lady, residing at No. 405 West Eighteenth street, who lies at the point of death from alleged mal

NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

The body of the unknown man which was found in the Hudson, near the Hoboken steamship docks, on Saturday, still hes unidentified in Crane's Morgue, Ho-Three men visited the place yesterday and one of them pronounced the remains to be those of a New York laborer who was drowned at the tool of Twenty-fourth street some time ago. The other two, however, were positive in staining that the body was not ha. The difficulty of recognition lies in the decomposed state of the hold:

ULTRAMONTANE BLUNDERING.

Nationalists.

The collision between the leaders of the various sec tions of Irish nationalists and the chief managers of the O'Connell centenary celebration is likely to lead to consequences far more important than the events of the moment. Among the dignitaries present in Dublin at the festivities, upon the Lord Mayor's invitation was Mgr. Nardi, Auditor of the Rota in Rome, the Supreme Ecclesiastical Cour. of the Roman Catholic Church in bygone days. This distinguished personage is the proprietor or manager of a little newspaper published in Rome, with the ambitious title, Voce della Verita (Voice of Truth). These, however, who look occasionby the Vocz, seems to be a one-eyed maiden, seeing naught but what is specially pleasing to the Curia and the Vatican. Anyhow, in its issue of August 14, i published, under the heading, "I Disordini di Dublino "The Disturbances in Dublin"), an absurd article, which is thus translated by the Dublin Nation of this

AN ULTRAMONTANE VIEW. AN ULTRAMONTANE VIEW.

AN ULTRAMONTANE VIEW.

It was impossible that the European liberals, who are still devoured with rage on account of the imposing and magnificent festival of the centenary of O'Connell, should abstain from sending orders to the Irish literals to disturb in some way or another that festival. And, as a matter of fact, some disturbances did occur in Publin. But, however the liberal newspapers may endeavor to exaggerate those disturbances, they cannot deprive the festivities of their splendor and their importance. pretext laid hold of by the Irish liberals for ere

perfance.

The pretext laid hold of by the Irish liberals for creating those disturbances was the selection of the excellent Lord O'Hagan to deliver the panegyric of O'Connell. As soon as ever his oration was referred to those liberals, oducated and weil-bred there as everywhere else, betook themselves to their usual most polite demonstrations of hisses, yells and abuse. They tumultuously demanded that Butt should speak instead, along with two other Fennans, O'Connor Power and Sullivan, who are the Petrucelli and Sonzogno of Ireland.

"All these three gentlemen (we quote from the Indipendance Belge) spoke a few words, the two first inviting the public not to compromise the demonstration,

viting the public not to compromise the demonstration, and the last declaring that, in his opinion, no one had a right to wrest a national anniversary to the interests of his party."

right to wrest a national anniversary to the interests of his party."

This language of the Butts, the Sullivans, the Powers, show to what seum of the canaille the hissers belonged who were employed to disturb the national Catholic festival of Ireland.

Those performances of liberal politeness were repeated in the evening, in the hail where the grand banquet was held. But the Lord Mayor, with a spirit which does him honor, withdrew, together with the guests, allowing those others to prove by their conduct the amount of politeness with which they were furnished. Thereupon Mr. Butt began to address them. But the Lord Mayor caused the gas to be first lowered and then extinguished, leaving in darkness the children of darkness.

ness.

The disturbance, however, continued outside the hall, along the streets of the city; whereupon the police interfered to compel the disturbers to keep the

must be admitted that the liberals of Europe, who It must be admitted that the noveras of Lurope, whe first inspired and now so uncourteously appliand the disturbers of the O'Connell festival, have been badly served. That Fenian, anti-Catholic, liberal demonstra-tion was a very wretched affair and proved only on thing—the cowardly and abject spirit and the anti-na-tional and Eliberal views of the liberals of all coun-

PETRUCELLI AND SONZOGNO, To understand the allusions it is necessary to remem-

ber that "Petrucelli della Gattina" is one of the politicians of the most advanced school from the Romagna, most thoroughly anti-Papal in all his views, and that Rafaelle Sonzogno was the editor of an ultra-republican organ in Rome, called the Capitale, in which the Pope he was assassinated as he sat at his editorial desk one evening last February.

The Nation devotes its first leader to day to a very just commentary on this absurd caricature, the absurdity of which, however, does not diminish its power of mischief and misrepresentation on the Continent:-

mischief and misrepresentation on the Continent:—

THE 'CATHOLIC PRESS' OF ROME.

The Voce della Verica, of Rome, in its issue of the 14th of August, has an article on the disturbances at the O'Connell centenary celebrations in Dublin which we commend to the notice of all who would have the utterances of Continental Catholic journals trusted or respected here in Ireland. The Voce is, or affects to be, an ultra-Catholic paper, devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church, and an organ of Papul views. As the 'Voice of Truth,' it pretends to give Catholics, as a contrast to the views of the revolutionary journals, genoine and anthentic information—information that good Catholics may safely accept and implicitly believe—on public affairs. Well, the Voce della Verita, Papal organ, tells its readers that the incidents at the close of the procession and of the banquet were got up by the Continental liberals, in conjunction with Irish liberals, the leaders being "But and two other Fennas" (due aftri Feniani), O'Connor Power and Sullivan, the "Petrucelli and Sonzogno of Ireland." At the banquet, however, the good Catholic Lord Mayor turned off the gas "and left in darkness the sons of darkness." Good Catholics in Rome are assured by this "Voice of Truth" that what Petrucelli and Sonzogno are against religion and the Holy See in Italy, John O'Connor Power and A. M. Sullivan are in Ireland. John O'Connor Power and A. M. Sullivan are in and. And this is the good Catholic "truth," as trusted with the unveracious news of the revolution

Having referred to the terms of intimacy which exist between O'Conner Power and A. M. Sullivan, and Cardinal Manning and the leaders of the Catholic interest in England, the Nation goes on to say :-

dinal Manning and the leaders of the Catholic interest in England, the Nation goes on to say:—

This is not the first nor fortieth instance of like conduct on the part of the Catholic press of Rome about Ireland. Nearly every villanous calumny of the English press against the people of Westmeath was served up as good Catholic truth about the Irish Carbonari. When Mr. Gladstone first introduced his dreadful Coercion bill the Osservatore Romano undertook to explain that this was a benevolent effort of the good Signor Gladstone to repress the frightful crimes rife in Ireland. "In the county of Thurles," said this Catholic organ of truth, "there are forty miscreants now before the tribunals, and nearly as many more in Longford, charged with murdering priests." At the moment these miscrable articles were appearing in the Papal organ there were Irish gentlemen in Rome serving in the Papal Zouaves; men, some of whom had spilled their blood on the field of Castel Fidario defending the Holy See; all of whom subsequently stood in the breach at the Porta Pia. With burning checks they read these libeis on their country daily appearing in the so-called Catholic organs. Some of them waited on the editor of the Osservatore. He promised to "inquire" about it. The Irish Zouaves wrote home to the gentleman who is, according to the Voce, "the Sonzogno of Ireland," entreating him to forward, for insertion in the Osservatore Romano, a letter correcting those absurd and insulting misrepresentations. He compiled. The Irish Pontifical Zouaves carried the letter to the editor, and waited for weeks and months, but neither letter nor retraction nor explanation ever appeared. That letter, thus refused by the editor of the Osservatore Romano, we will some, day publish, so that the Irish Dishops and priests and people may beheld what defence a Papal organ in Rome refused to Ireland in the person of her children, at the very moment when they were, so to speak, shedding their blood in defence of the Holy See. And now, to-day, comes the Poce d The Nation then asks :- "Why is the so-called Catho

lic press of the European Continent so weak and ineffiencious in the arena of public opinion?" It pro-

The miserable impotency of the so-called Catholic press of Europe, with, perhaps, a brilliant exception here and there, is linked up with another subject of solemn and serious import for all thoughtful Catholies— how have so many of the Catholic nations of Christen-dom been lost to or been abenated from the Holy See, how have so many of the Catholic nations of Christendom been lost to or been alienated from the Holy See,
In all that relates to public opinion and political action? How has the Christian world come to
behold unmoved the international outrages and intamics of the Fiedmonties usurpation in Italy? How has
it been possible in the midst of these "two hundred
millions" for the most venerable, the most just and
beneficent ruler of Christendom—the head of the
Catholic Church—to be ruthlessly set upon and sacrilegiously despoiled by treaty-breaking invaders? There
is among Catholics who reflect on these things an unwillingness to utter the sorrowful but irresistible conviction—the spoliation of the Holy Father, the triumph
of the revolutionary schemes, has been possible because the public opinion and popular sympathies of
the nations of Europe were disregarded, unstudied, uncared for, neglected, lost, alienated, and eventually, in
many instances, wounded and outraged by those who,
in the interests of religion and society, should have
guarded, narinred, studied and chrished those things
as the most priceless of all possessions. And the socalled Catholic press of Europe—with, as we have said,
exceptions, alsa! too few—represents with fittal exacttude the disastrous policy in these civil affairs that has
left the Catholic land.

People who have watched the rôle that A. M. Sullivan

People who have watched the rôle that A. M. Sullivan and his associates desire to play among English Roman Catholics will not be surprised at the bitter indignation which they feel at being classed by the Vatican organ with Belgian Freemasons and German liberals But there is another view of the matter. Many persons will not be sorry if the study of Mgr. Nardi's queer little sketch of the "Due Feniani" may result in moderating the profuseness of Mr. Sullivan's clerical

demonstrativeness and the exub rance of those declara tions of submissiveness and devotion in which-at least when, on a Loudon platform, he finds himself in the company of Cardinal Manning and the Duke of Norfolk, &c .- he seems to revel. Time was when the Nation newspaper was the unswerving, uncompromising advocate of Irish national aspirations, despite all the sug gestions or denunciations of prelate or priest. It was so, certainly, so long as it remained in the hands of Charles Gavan Dufly. There will be good reason to agers of the Nation reflect upon their position and resolve to "try back" and tread again the old ways.

SUNDAY WHISKEY.

WORK OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE-"TAKING IN THEIR SIGNS"-A FEARLESS POLICE CAP-

held at Robinson Hall yesterday afternoon. A large number of people attended, and were addressed by Colonel J. F. Hoy and others. Rev. Mr. Woodward, o Brooklyn, said that the Vigilance Committee still con tinued its arduous labors. Last Sunday it obtained proofs of the sale of intoxicating beverages, implicating fifty two places in New York, among them Gilmore's Garden and the cottage in Central Park, where it is pre tended nothing but milk is sold. This last was considered a case of peculiar atrocity. Yesterday seventeen more places in the city were visited by the committee and proof of liquor selling procured in each instance Evidence was also obtained against eight places in Brooklyn yesterday, A vigilance committee is being formed at Hunter's Point, where it is claimed there is a Grand Jury that will indict every man guilty of selling liquor on Sunday. The case against the Tribune basement proprietors had abhe was forry to say that little progress had been made. He hoped that the case would be finished before the now falls, but the manner of the speaker indicated that his doubts on this point were very strong. In regard to the future, he said that the skies were brightening. The enormous force of public opinion and party, and in the end they must prevail. Behind the Commissioners stands a Grand Jury that, he was happy to say, was not afraid to indict every saloon keeper brought before them, for the committee would exercise ample precautions to make the proof overwhelming in every instance that they prosecuted. every instance that they prosecuted.

The chilly air of yesterday and the indications of a storm prevented much travel to the usual out-of-town

Sunday resorts, and the boisterous fellows who remier Coney Island and such places so pleasant on the Sabath remained in the city and lounged around the streets. It is, too, quite probable, despite the cheering ione adopted in Robinson Hall, that this element did not go thirsty during the day, and that the liquor sellers did not fail of doing a thriving business. Bown town the most casual observer could not help seeing the evidences of Sunday traffle in liquor. About one o'clock the policeman on duty in Park row rapped on the door of an ale vault which was being freely visited. A boy came promptly forth, and the officer pointed to some printed placards which notified the passer-by of the business carried on within. The signs were at once removed. Near the foot of Chatham street several places were in operation, more or less disguisedly, the door of one being open a pertion of the time. The German places on the Bowery were generally open, without any pretence of reserve; but the nipping air was evidently reducing their profits and turning the floating scrip into the pockets of sellers of "hard" beverages. On the Third and Sixth avenues the side doors were almost universally open, although in many places a scout stood by the door. There was no practical difficulty in the way of obtaining as much liquor as could be paid for.

Captain Williams, of the Fourth precinct, said no new instructions had been received from headquarters in regard to Sunday sales, and that the men were proceeding in the old routine. Dealers were forced to take in movable signs or placards, put up their shutters or draw down their shades, and manifest generally an observance of ouiward decency withit the hours laid down in the Excise law.

Captain Lowery, of the Sixth precinct, said that, in Sunday resorts, and the boisterous fellows who render Coney Island and such places so pleasant on the Sab

draw down their shades, and manifest generally an observance of outward decency withit the hours laid down in the Excise law.

Captain Lowery, of the Sixth precinct, said that, in the present state of the law, decency of appearance was all that could be maintained on Sundays. Policemen could not enter a higher shop to obtain evidence of the violation of one law without themselves violating another. The Sixth ward had a hard name, undeservedly hard, in his opinion. The people were poor and greatly mixed in nationality, but they were hard working and generally law observing people. A strict enforcement of section 5 of the Excise law, which compels the closing of liquor shops from one to five o'clock. A. M. every day, produced a most happy effect in the diminution of crime and the number of arrests for drunkenness. It was strictly carried out in the precinct, and he intended it should be. The suppression of the Italian dance houses, too, had removed a fertile cause of assaults and stabings. "When the law is changed," added the Captain, "so that I can stop the sale of liquor in this precinct, and I receive the orders to do so, depend upon it it shall be stopped. I am wholly untransmelled here and would carry out the orders to that effect fully and unreservedly. I do not owe any favors to the liquor sellers, and when I can legally stop their Sunday sales and am ordered to do so, depend upon it I will."

An Arrier Af Sandy speccer?

An officer made a hostile entrance into Sandy

depend upon it I will."

AN ARREST AT SANDY SPENCER'S.

An officer made a hostile entrance into Sandy Spencer's restaurant, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, last night. He was red-haired and dignified, even to solemnity. He entered noiselessly, and, waving his club as if it were the wand of an enchantress, waving his club as it is were the want of archantress, uttered the monosyllable, "Come!" "What for and where?" said the bartender. "Ah!" answered the solemn guardian, "didn't I see yez sellin' beer jist now? Gome!" "I've only just come on," pleaded the bartender; but his blue-coated tormenter only researched "Come!"

sponded, "Come!"
So the unnappy John Zeller, once the king of base ball players, went to the Fourth precinct station house,

So the unhappy John Zeller, once the king of base bail players, went to the Fourth precinct station house, where his appearance gladdened the eyes of Captain Williams. And the partner of Sandy Spencer ordered all doors to be opened wide, that all passers-by might enter the banquet, even though they might not drink beer. Then all those people who had eaten but were athirst, except the man who had stood at the bar and drank tea, went sorrowfully away, and mountfulness overcame the waiters in Sandy Spencer's saloon.

ARRESTS OF LAUCOS DEALERS.

By orders of the Board of Folice Commissioners, Captain Allaire, of the Fourteenth precinct, made a descent last night upon several liquor saloons, and arrested the proprietors for violation of the excise law in selling liquor on Sunday. The following persons were arrested:—Peter McGinn, No. 11 Spring street; Luke Hackott, No. 21 East Houston; Jacob Eager, No. 104 Bowery; Thomas Stanton, No. 27 Spring street; Adam Wolf, No. 28 Spring street; William Scherenback, No. 30 Bleecker street; Agnes Colson, No. 320 Mott street. The prisoners will be arraigned at the court this morning.

AN EXODUS TO HOBOKEN.

The German element betook itself to Hoboken on account of the stricter enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Prohibition law. The ferryboats were thronged with people from New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, en route people from New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, en route to the colossal Plattdeutsches Volksfest, which was at the height of its ceichration yesterday in the Schuetzen Park at Union Hill. Fabulous sums were paid to hackmen for transporting the revellers to the carnival. Some enterprising New Yorkers embarked in this business without the requisite heense and wound up at the stallon house, where they were mulcted by the Recorder, The roads were swarming with pedestrians and vehicles. Only a few arrests were made by the Hoboken police, the disposition of whom rendered pickpocketing a perilous venture. A busy traffic was kept up until an advanced hour this morning.

WRECK OF A GIN MILL. A BARROOM FIGHT WHICH SERVED THE ENDS

OF JUSTICE. On the corner of North First and Second streets,

Williamsburg, is a little rum hole which has become notorious of late for the disorderly character of its customers and proprietors, August and Phobe Baker, and Captain Woglom, of the Fifth precinct police, has and Captain wegtom, of the Fittin precinct police, has been anxiously watching for an opportunity to obtain a revocation of the license, and thus relieve the neighborhood of a crying nussance. Last evening the opportunity occurred, Baker and his wife both became fuddled, and under the influence of Jiquor opened their caloon on Sunday, about nine o'clock Daniel Graham and John Smith, who had been out riding, alighted in front of the place and entered to take a drink. Mrs. Baker waited on them, and as she seemed to fumble over the change Baker charged her with giving away the drink and money from the drawer to Smith. A row was the immediate consequence. Baker struck his wife first and then Smith struck him. A revolver was next drawn and then Graham entered into the fight, which, though it lasted scarcely five minutes, resulted in the complete wreck of the saloon, the counter being apset and every fragile article within it being broken, and the entire party, with black eyes, bloody noses and cut heads, being taken to the station house, where they were locked up for the night. The horse and wagon of Graham were also taken charge of by the police.

MURDEROUS RUFFIANS. been anxiously watching for an opportunity

MURDEROUS RUFFIANS.

As Thomas Hogan, aged twenty-nine years, living at No. 36 Spring street, was passing through Elizabeth street, at an early hour yesterday morning, he was suddenly attacked near Grand street by four unknown men, one of whom stabbed him three times with a knile, once in the right side, once in the left hip and once in the right hand. They then ran away. Neither the wounded man nor the police have any clow to the assailants. Mr. Hogan's injuries are but elight.

ANOTHER LIFE WRECK.

Coroner Croker was yesterday notified by the police of the Twenty first precinct that an unknown woman, aged about forty-five years, had been found dead in the hallway of No. 438 Third avenue. The deceased had blue eyes and brown hair and wore a cotton dress, a black shawl and hat, a red underskirt and gaiter shoes.

Coming Home of the Summer Pleasure Seekers.

THE WANDERERS' RETURN.

SCENES AT THE RAILROADS.

The European Reflux of Tourists.

Since the first of the present month the summer pilgrims from Gotham have been retracing their steps and eturning to their native air. As a rule, the advent of September tolls the knell of the seaside watering places. The ocean breezes lose their balmy quality and bathing falls into disrepute. The inland summer resorts retain their attractiveness longer, for September is and brightest. There is less dust and heat, and, correspondingly, more comfort. Annually New York is deleted of its regular population by at least 100,000 people, who betake themselves to Europe and to all the nany watering places that abound at home. It is calculated that since the 1st of the present month half that number have returned and half the remainder are on their way. Watering place residents are like sheepwhen one fashionable party leaves the rest are apt to follow pell-mell. A single cold, wet day near the end of the season precipitates a rush for home, and thus we find the leading depots of travel are now, after the recent cool spell, thronged by returning crowds. From every quarter the truant ones are dropping into the cityand Long Island, some from the brilliant glitter of New port drawing rooms, some from the echoes of the sad sea waves at Long Branch, some from the tempting dissipations of Saratoga, and some from every conceiv able sort of place. THE FOCUS OF TRAVEL.

A majority of the watering places are reached from the Grand Central depot. From there the tourist takes passage for all the favorite summer resorts on the Eastern coast, from New London to Bangor in Maine, and inland from West Point to Saratoga and from there to Niagara Falls. Within this circuit are embraced at east five hundred places, patronized to a greater or lesser extent annually by residents of New York Now that the return flow has fully set in interesting study to watch the fashionable throngs that debouch on Fortysecond street of an afternoon from the Grand Contral depot. Here is a family all complete-father, mother, boys, girls, nurse and baby-in an extreme state of hilarity. The children are the picture of health and even the small baby gives evidence of having imbibed the vigorous air of the country. The old folks are serenely happy and cannot but flatter themseives they have laid in a stock of health that will tide them safely over the winter. They are in a very benevolent temper and trust themselves uncomplainingly to the charge of the ferocious cab driver who is yelling, for their patronage on the curbstone. Then the young gentleman, with the long alpaca duster, the belted bag at the waist and perhaps a fishing rod or fowling piece encased in gray linen, hurries along the platform, rejoiced to get back to civilization and tell the story of his travels and ad ventures.

Everywhere in the thronging multitude one sees the tints of health and good living in the faces alike of men and women. The latter rival the bloom of the peaches that are now pouring with lavish abundance into the markets. There is an air of strength and joyousness in the arrivals from the country that stands in marked

markets. There is an air of strength and joyousness in the arrivals from the country that stands in marked contrast to the laded and listless demeanor of those doomed to pass the summer in the city.

THE SPORTING TOURISTS.

Some come home all travel-stained and bronzed as though they had been camping in the woods and following the pursuit of game. It is easy to pick out those who have been sojourning at Newport and Saratoga from the boider and less fishionable ones who have pierced the Adirondack forests and issised in the clear lakes of that wild region. The Saratoga tourist is pale and dressed in his best, but the adventurous spirit who has spent his summer days climbing the rugged Catskills or hunting in the woods of Mane pays little attention to the cut or color of his habilments, while his face is tawny from the wind and sun, and his spirits are strung to a high tension. All classes are represented in the motley crowd that issues from the long line of carriages and in endless procession files out upon the sidewalk at Forty-second street. The clerk carning a pittance of \$15 a week jostles the millionnaire who keeps a country palace up the Hodson, Both have been away on vacation, and hot unlikely the poor clerk has enjoyed himself to better purpose than the nabob beside him. He has had no high brands of wine to unsettle his liver and digestion. His exercise has been on shanks' mare in place of in a carriage, and the chances are he brings home with him a stock of health for which the millionnaire would exchange all his money.

money.

THE INFLUX.

The influx of the wanderers has been steadily augmenting since the month opened. At the Grand Central depot on Saturday the evidence of summer having "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were" was made plain in the immense number and

tral depot on Saturday the evidence of summer having "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were" was made plain in the immense number and quantity of passengers and passenger baggage ireight that rolled in by the afternoon trains. A breath of winter in the air had hurried back thousands who may have contempiated spending the remainder of the month in the country.

On no one day since the 1st of September, according to the Superintendent of the New York and Harlein Railroad, has there been occasion for extra accommodations on the road. The influx has been evenly distributed over ten or eleven days, with a marked increase in the past two days. On Saturday over 5,000 summer tourists arrived at the Grand Central depot with an estimated weight of 300 tons of baggage, which would give employment to at least 500 express wagons. Calculating that each of the 5,000 arrivals spent on an average \$500 cach, there is found a gross expenditure of \$2,500,000. The baggage department at the northern end of the depot was a place of extreme business activity. On several trains extra baggage cars were attached, the express wagons did a roaring traille. Saratioga trunks were conspicuous, and in many instances a single family required the entire accommodation of a wagon tor their own baggage, enough to it out a small army.

Extreming From Long Beanch AND Long ISLAND.

RETURNING FROM LONG BRANCH AND LONG ISLAND. RETURNING FROM LONG BRANCH AND LONG ISLAND.
On Saturday the Long Branch boats and the New Jersey Southern Railroad brought a host of people up to the city, who have, no doubt, come to stay. An extralong train puffed into the depot of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, bearing a multitude of summer sojourners on Long Island, chiefly at Rockaway. Mr. Custis, the General Superintendent, leels satisfied with the season's returns. Long Island is every year growing more and more popular with New Yorkers; and as for Rockaway, it has more than doubled its patrons since railroad facilities of reaching there have been afforded. Leat Sunday and next will probably be the last to witness any considerable exodus there have been afforded. Last Sunday and next will probably be the last to witness any considerable exoduatrom New York to the silver sands of Rockaway. The mosquite season on Long Island is responsible for driv-ing hundreds of New Yorkers home who might other-wise elect to stay the entire of this month in such de-lightful rural places as Huntington, Babylon, Bath and

wise elect to stay the entire of this month in such delightful ural places as Huntington, Babylon, Bath and Southold.

Down THE HUBSON.

The passenger traffic on the Hudson River was quite considerable during the season and is now at its height down stream. The scenery on both banks of the noble river is assuming its splendid garb of autumn thits, and the pilgrims who fled from the forrid heats and spread themselves over Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York State and Canada are to a great extent coming back via the Hudson River. During all september the aqueous roads of travel will be popular. The Daniel Drew, Dean Richmond and C, Vibbard brought multitudes of people and mountains of baggage down from various points on the river during the past week, and the Narragansect and Rhode Island, of the Stonington line; the Bristol and Providence for the Fall River line; the City of Boston and Gity of New York of the New York and Norwich line, and the Electra and Gaistea, of the Providence fine, had unasually large lists of passengers homeward bound.

From Europe the return tide is rising higher every day. Last week the number of cabin passengers that arrived from various European ports was 1,790. These were not all New Yorkers, half, at least, belonging to other parts of the United States. Twelve steamers entered the port, and in only one or two instances were there any vertice is now at its meridian and will soon be on the decime.

LOOKS OF THE CITY.

From Union square to the Park, in all the vast mass of private dwellings embraced between these two points, there is great site at this moment. Houses closed up and silent as the tomb during the summer are opening their doors and windows to life and light. Carpots and furniture are in all stages of handling and arranging. Pumbers, whitewash artists and serubing women are met at every turn in the quiet screets branching off the avenues. There is joy in the heart of the halkman and grocer, for the winter of their discentent is near an end, and their patrons are reappea

CAUGHT AGAIN.

Officer McGloin, of the First precinct, yesterday rested Joseph Buck, aged twenty seven years, a con-